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Public Rewards from Public Lands

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Letter From the Director

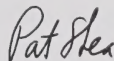
Dear Reader:

Welcome to the Bureau of Land Management!

Frederick Jackson Turner, the great historian of America's westward expansion, described the public domain lands as "the richest free gift" that America could ever have received. As the principal steward of that gift, the BLM intends to carry out its land-management mission with an eye on future generations of Americans, who deserve to inherit the legacy that has now been entrusted to us.

As the new BLM Director, I am committed to passing on this legacy through the principles of good science, the policy of multiple use of the public lands, and most importantly of all, the practice of being a good neighbor. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,



Pat Shea

BLM Director

Letter from the Director

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter mentioned therein.

The same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration and they will be glad to advise you of the result of their deliberations.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John Doe

Secretary

Background

Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, is entrusted with administering 264 million acres of public lands located primarily in the 12 Western States, including Alaska. The agency manages an additional 300 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located throughout the country. The wealth of resources on these lands is an asset belonging to all Americans. Originally, these lands were valued principally for the commodities extracted from them; today, the public also prizes them for their recreational opportunities and the natural, historical, and cultural resources they contain.

This growing appreciation of the public lands was apparent in September 1996, when President Clinton designated 1.7 million acres of public land in southern Utah as the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The designation gives the BLM management responsibility for its first National Monument. More importantly, it also gives Americans the opportunity to preserve this area of remote and fragile beauty for future generations. As President Clinton observed in creating the Monument, "Sometimes progress is measured in mastering frontiers, but sometimes we must measure progress in protecting frontiers for our children and all children to come."

As steward of the public lands, the BLM is committed to restoring nature's role in the management of these lands to ensure their health and productivity. But with a workforce of fewer than 10,000 people, the agency can effectively administer the public lands only in cooperation with all who use and care about these lands. That is why collaborative stewardship has become one of the Bureau's guiding principles. By working with a variety of partners at the Federal, State, and local level, the BLM is realizing its newly-defined mission, adopted in 1994, which is: "To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations."

History

Since the country's earliest days, Congress recognized the public lands as a national asset. As the nation acquired new territory through treaty, purchase, or conquest, Congress directed that it be made available in order to promote settlement of the West. Much of the original 1.8 billion acres of the public domain was given or sold to individuals, corporations, and States. However, in the late 19th century, Congress began to redirect Federal land policy as lawmakers recognized the importance of retaining certain lands in public ownership. During this time, the first National Forests, National Parks, and National Wildlife Refuges were designated.

In the early 20th century, Congress took additional steps that recognized the value of the assets on public lands. The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 provided for the lease of lands for exploration and production of certain minerals, including oil and gas, which ensured that the American people retained control and enjoyed the benefits from these important energy resources. In the 1930s, when overgrazing threatened to reduce Western rangelands to a dust bowl, Congress approved the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, which for the first time regulated grazing on the public lands through the use of permits.

Since then, America's appreciation of the public lands has grown. In 1964, Congress established the Public Land Law Review Commission to make recommendations on how the public lands should be managed. Congress responded to the Commission's report by enacting the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) in 1976. This law declared it the policy of the United States that:

...the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest...

With the passage of FLPMA, Congress also repealed most of the land disposal laws it had enacted since the mid-19th century. Through FLPMA, Congress made it clear that the public lands should be held in public ownership and managed for "multiple use," defined as:

...the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people...

The BLM Today

The public lands serve very different public policy purposes today from those envisioned by the Founding Fathers. The results of the nation's early settlement policies have exceeded the wildest 19th century expectations. People continue to move westward to take advantage of economic opportunities. But they are also attracted by the West's quality of life—open space, spectacular scenery, clean air, and clean water. These virtues are often attributable directly to the presence of public lands.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis predicts that over the next decade, the public land states will prosper more than any other region of the country. Nevada, the state with the highest proportion of public lands, is projected to have the highest rate of growth of all the States, followed by Utah and Arizona. And as the West grows and changes, so will the role of public lands.

Those who make a living in the West today look to the public lands not only for their commodity values, but also for guaranteed open space. In addition, visitors and Western residents alike value the public lands for recreational opportunities. While National Parks and National Forests continue to attract tourists, the BLM's public lands are drawing an increasing number of Americans who seek a more rugged or remote outdoor experience. In fact, the BLM offers more recreational opportunities over a broader geographical area than any other Federal land agency. Specially designated areas, such as Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness Areas, Areas of

Critical Environmental Concern, and Back Country Byways, are attracting record numbers of visitors. People are also visiting BLM-managed lands to see fascinating archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites.

In 1996, nearly 60 million people visited the public lands for recreational purposes, an increase of about 15 percent since 1994. While recreational visits are expected to increase even more, the BLM's budget will likely remain flat as Congress and the Administration work to balance the Federal budget. To keep pace with demand, the BLM is implementing a recreation fee demonstration program at 17 sites, and all revenues will be used to fund on-site improvements.

The demands of a growing and increasingly urbanized West, together with heightened public concern over the environment, complex legal mandates, and advances in science and technology, are creating profound challenges and opportunities for the BLM. The BLM has responded to these challenges by seeking opportunities for collaborative stewardship to restore the health of the public lands. By working with States, Tribes, local governments, and a host of private organizations, the BLM is working to bring the land into proper functioning and productive condition. Restoration work includes controlling invasive weeds, bringing back native fish species, restoring watersheds, and returning fire to its vital role in nature through prescribed or controlled burns.

Riparian Restoration

One of the most significant of the BLM's partnership efforts is the National Riparian Service Team based in Prineville, Oregon. Composed of employees from the BLM, the Forest Service, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, this group is working to restore fragile riparian areas—the lands adjacent to creeks, streams, lakes, and rivers. In the arid Western States, these areas are fundamental to ecological health. Since riparian areas filter and purify the water flowing through them, their health can affect entire watersheds. In addition, streambank vegetation prevents erosion, reduces flood risks, and

provides habitat for key fish and wildlife species. Many riparian areas have suffered severe degradation from years of poorly-managed livestock grazing, mining runoff, and overharvest of timber. This is why the work of the National Riparian Service Team is so critical.

For the Western States, water is always the key issue. As their cities grow, this scarce resource becomes even more precious. Healthy riparian areas can help ensure supplies of clean water for the growing cities of the region. This report identifies a number of riparian restoration projects that are ongoing throughout the West.

National Interagency Fire Center

The BLM's use of partnerships is also evident in the agency's approach to fire management. The BLM's fire and aviation program located at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho, plays a key role in protecting all public lands, including those under State management. NIFC represents an interagency effort involving the BLM, USDA Forest Service, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Weather Service, and Office of Aircraft Services. These agencies have pooled resources to protect the land and to respond to emergencies of all kinds.

NIFC is home to the BLM's National Office of Fire and Aviation, where policy development, wildland fire research, and coordination with fire managers takes place. Under the Secretary's leadership, NIFC led the way in developing new approaches to fire management, including recognition of the important role played by fire in keeping landscapes healthy. NIFC shares its expertise with forest and land managers from all over the world.

While the swift dispatch of firefighters, aircraft, equipment, and supplies across the nation is NIFC's primary mission, the center also responds to hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and other disasters, both at home and abroad. Individual States receive direct support for wildland fires and use NIFC

equipment at no charge other than for replacement or refurbishment. By sharing, rather than competing for, firefighting resources and disaster aid, the NIFC agencies help save taxpayers millions of dollars each year while ensuring an appropriate response to fires and other emergencies.

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

The BLM is building on its experience in collaborative stewardship as it develops a plan for managing the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The Presidential Proclamation designating the Monument recognizes the need to conserve the area's unique resources while acknowledging the importance of grazing, hunting, and recreation within the Monument boundaries. To accomplish the President's goals, the BLM has formed a team, which includes five employees of the State of Utah, to develop a long-term management plan for the Monument.

Economic Significance of the Public Lands

The public lands provide significant economic benefits to the nation and to the counties where these lands are located. The BLM is one of the top revenue-generating agencies of the Federal government, taking in more money than it spends each year. In 1996, the BLM-managed lands generated over \$1 billion from a variety of sources, including royalties from mineral leasing, timber sales, grazing fees, and recreation use fees. About \$640 million goes back to the States for their use.

Minerals of all types are found on the public lands. These include 12.5 trillion cubic feet of proven natural gas reserves and about 1.4 billion barrels of proven oil reserves. Many economically important minerals are extracted from these lands, including approximately one-third of the nation's coal supply. The public lands also serve the needs of the nation's ranchers by providing more than 18,000 permits for livestock

grazing. In addition, the public lands help meet the basic infrastructure needs of society by providing rights-of-ways for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites.

In rural Western communities, the public lands take on great significance not only because they provide a livelihood to many who live there, but also because of the Federal Payment-in-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILT) program. PILT payments compensate local jurisdictions for the loss of property tax revenues in counties where public lands are located. In 1996, PILT payments exceeded \$110 million.

While commodity-related activities on the public lands generate economic benefits, so too does the conservation of public land resources. *Money Magazine's* annual survey of the best places to live in the U.S. routinely ranks such criteria as clean water and clean air high on the list, along with proximity to lakes, mountains, and rivers. Drawn by these environmental values, many of which are associated with the public lands, companies and individuals are moving to the West.

This is why the BLM has also taken steps to update its management regulations for surface mining. In January 1997, the Secretary directed the BLM to resume an effort from the 1980s to modernize the agency's surface management rules, known as Section 3809 regulations. In response to that direction, the BLM has formed a task force to address several issues, including the use of "best available technologies" to prevent "unnecessary or undue degradation" of public lands; performance standards for mining and reclamation activities; alternatives to the current rules that apply to mining operations of 5 acres or less; and ways to improve coordination between the BLM and State regulatory programs. The task force expects to publish proposed revised regulations by April 1998.

The BLM's Strategic Plan

In 1996, the BLM celebrated its 50th anniversary. This was an occasion not only for the agency to celebrate its past, but also to look to its future. It was therefore fitting that in 1996 the BLM began drafting its Strategic Plan in response to the Government Performance and Results Act. This law, passed by Congress in 1993, requires every Federal agency to prepare a "strategic plan for program activities" covering at least a 5-year period. The Strategic Plan, which will chart the overall direction for the agency, sets criteria by which the BLM can be judged on whether it is achieving its goals. These performance measures will make the BLM more accountable to the American public.

Conclusion

Americans are placing greater demands on the public lands than ever before. The growing cities of the West have helped create unprecedented demands for outdoor recreational opportunities. At the same time, Americans have made it clear that they prize the public lands' environmental and cultural resources while recognizing the vital role of these lands in supporting local, Western economies. And, in an increasingly crowded West, the public lands offer perhaps the most valuable asset of all, open space.

The BLM is committed to passing on this public land legacy to future generations. The agency has learned that the only way to achieve this goal is by bringing the public lands into healthy condition. But the BLM's success in doing this depends on its ability to form effective partnerships at the Federal, State, and local levels. The agency cannot, and does not seek to manage the public lands in isolation from those who rely on them to make a living, or from those who cherish the lands' recreational, natural, and cultural resources. Through collaborative stewardship, all Americans can share in the management of one of their greatest national treasures, their public lands.

BLM-Managed Lands¹



¹ This map shows only BLM-managed surface acres in the West. The BLM administers a limited amount of surface acreage in selected other states and an additional 300 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located throughout the country.

Surface Acreage of Land
Managed by the
Bureau of Land Management:
264 million acres.

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240
202-452-5125

National Totals

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

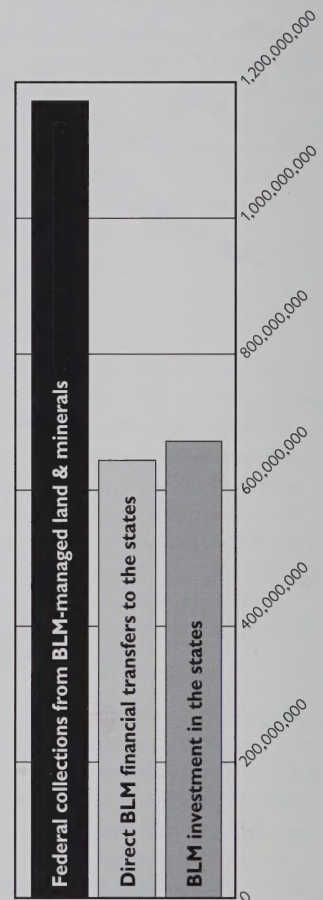
Grazing Fees	\$13,896,000
Recreation and Use Fees	\$2,751,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$5,830,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$12,736,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$12,256,000
National Grasslands	\$1,445,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$33,025,000
Timber Receipts	\$14,150,000
O & C Land Grant Fund	\$77,475,000
CBWR Grant Fund	\$3,113,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$996,893,000
Total	\$1,173,569,000

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$110,047,000
Grazing Fees	\$2,388,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$739,000
O & C Grant Lands	\$73,039,000
CBWR Grant Lands	\$581,000
National Grasslands	\$574,000
Timber Receipts	\$508,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents & Bonuses	\$458,531,000
Total	\$646,407,000

BLM Investment in the States

Management of Lands and Resources	\$394,657,000
Land Acquisition	\$13,095,000
Range Improvements	\$8,022,000
Construction & Access	\$7,979,000
Management of O & C Lands	\$115,927,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$1,285,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$45,448,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$85,094,000
Total	\$671,507,000



National Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	18,795 permits and leases, 13,086,355 AUMS
Timber Production	237.4 million board feet produced
Oil and Gas Leasing	1,410 new holes started, 10,514,920 acres in producing status
Coal Production	143 producing leases, 320.1 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	2,554 permits issued, 9,023,575 cubic yards produced
Non-Energy Leasables	532,580 acres under lease, 15,330,540 tons produced
Exploration & Mining Activity (Locatables)	1,232 notices approved, 214 plans of operation approved
Rights-of-Way	3,702 processed, 2,691 granted, 6,363 total workload

National Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1996

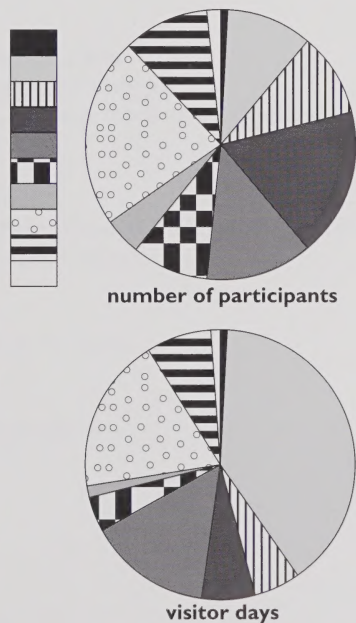
Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of participants ³	Visitor days
Adventure Sports	1,231,000	642,000
Camping	12,753,000	28,709,000
Driving for Pleasure	12,419,000	4,111,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	21,955,000	4,702,000
Fishing & Hunting	15,695,000	10,620,000
Other	11,382,000	3,155,000
Picnicking	5,296,000	999,000
Trail Activities	28,133,000	13,474,000
Water Sports	12,974,000	5,633,000
Winter Sports	1,773,000	748,000
Total⁴		72,793,000

Number of recreational visits not requiring a permit:	57,628,000
Number of visits requiring a Special Recreation Permit:	1,295,000
Total recreational visits in fiscal year 1996:	58,923,000

³ The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

⁴ Total may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips on BLM-managed lands FY96:	\$1,848,343,000
Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting) on BLM-managed lands FY96:	\$735,053,000





Recreation Opportunities & Benefits at a Glance...

Congressional Designations

- 2,022 miles of 34 National Wild and Scenic Rivers in 5 states
- 5,227,063 acres in 136 Wilderness Areas; 622 Wilderness Study Areas - 17,422,527 acres under interim management
- 11,689,774 acres in 8 National Conservation Areas - Steese, Alaska; San Pedro, and Gila Box Riparian, Arizona; King Range and California Desert, California; Birds of Prey, Idaho; Red Rock Canyon, Nevada; El Malpais, New Mexico
- 65,280 acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area, California
- 1,000,000 acres in the White Mountain National Recreation Area, Alaska
- 2,494 miles of 9 Historic Trails - Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Santa Fe, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express
- 502 miles of 2 National Scenic Trails - Continental Divide and Pacific Crest
- 106 acres in the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon

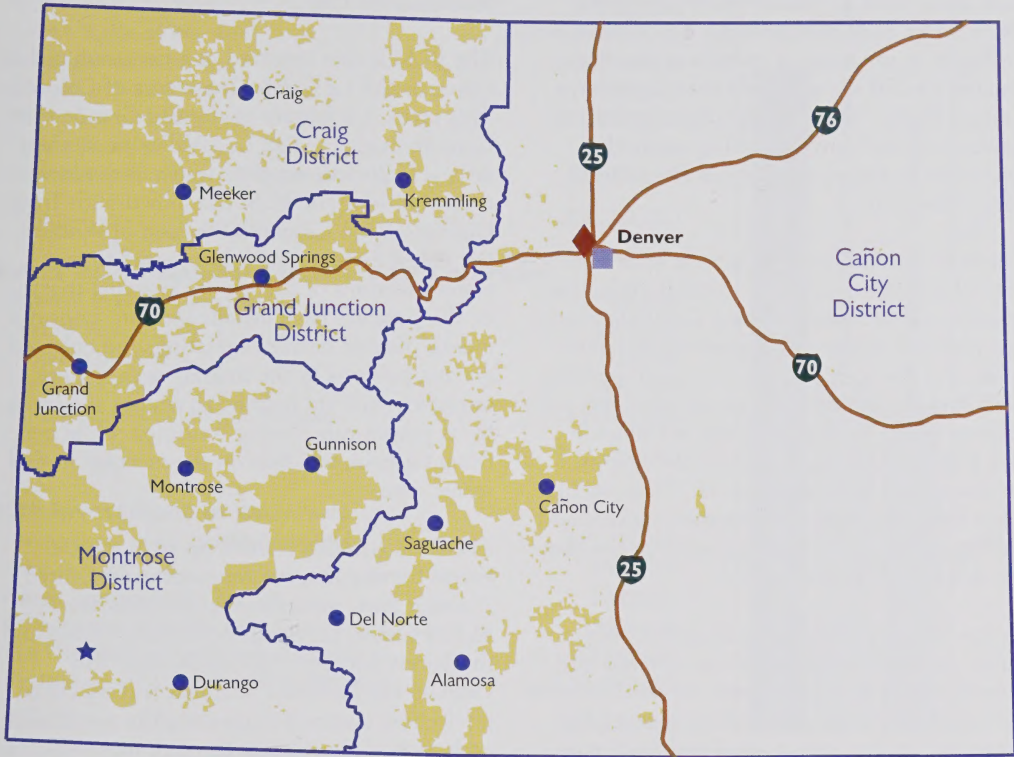
Visitor Service Opportunities

- 1,700,000 acres in first National Monument - Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah
- 10,024,000 acres in 692 designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
- 22 cultural sites designated as National Historic Landmarks; 234 sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 5 World Heritage sites
- 43 National Natural Landmarks with 599,042 acres
- 326,449 acres in an unknown number of Research Natural Areas
- 2 Globally Important Bird Areas in the United States - San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon
- 429 miles of 26 National Recreation Trails
- 8,818 miles of multiple-use trails
- 3,518 miles of 64 designated National Back Country Byways in 11 states
- 23,300,000 million acres of riparian-wetlands
- 2.6 million acres of lakes and reservoirs
- 174,313 miles of fishable streams and 177,825 miles of riparian streams
- 5,409 miles of floatable rivers along 746 river segments
- 300 watchable wildlife areas
- 3,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish
- 897 recorded caves and cave resource systems
- 180,000 historic and archaeological properties
- 17 recreation concession leases
- 2,381 day-use areas and 16,698 campsites
- 785 developed and 365 semideveloped recreation sites
- 355 special and 161 extensive recreation management areas
- 3 biosphere reserves (California Desert)
- 8 long-term visitor areas in Arizona and California,
- 120 various centers (visitor, heritage, interpretive, contact stations, exhibits)

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

The history of the city of Boston is a story of growth and resilience. From its founding as a small settlement of Puritan settlers, it has become one of the most important cities in the United States. The city's location on a natural harbor provided a strategic advantage for trade and commerce. Over the centuries, Boston has been a center of education, culture, and political activity. The city's role in the American Revolution is particularly significant, as it was here that the first shots were fired. Today, Boston is a vibrant city with a rich history and a bright future.

Colorado



-  BLM-Managed Lands
-  BLM State Office Location
-  BLM Field Office Locations
-  BLM District Office Boundaries
-  Major Highways
-  BLM National Centers
-  Anasazi Heritage Center

Surface Acreage of Land
 Managed by the
 Bureau of Land Management:
 8.29 million acres.

Colorado State Office
 2850 Youngfield Street
 Lakewood, CO 80215-7093
 303-239-3600

Colorado

Colorado's 8.29 million acres of BLM-managed land, along with 27 million acres of mineral estate under BLM management, are concentrated primarily in the western portion of the State. Smaller parcels are scattered over Colorado's Eastern Plains. These lands range from alpine tundra, colorful canyons, and mesas in the southwest to the open plains in the eastern part of the State.

Colorado's public lands support a wide variety of vital activities, including mineral extraction, grazing, and recreation. Many Colorado energy and ranching businesses depend on the public lands, and the scenic and recreational qualities of Colorado's public lands attract residents and tourists alike. The public lands in Colorado also feature many significant archaeological, historical, and natural resources. These include ruins from the prehistoric Anasazi, culture and habitat for deer, elk, antelope, and species that are threatened or endangered.

To ensure more effective management of the public lands, BLM-Colorado has entered into several partnership agreements. In northwestern Colorado, the Yampa River Basin Partnership unites the private sector, local and State governments, and Federal agencies to achieve common goals. Under a Memorandum of Understanding, the partnership is tackling such issues as managing growth and development; maintaining a healthy, diverse economy based on the responsible use of natural resources; and enhancing the quality of life while conserving natural resources. The partnership has an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that provides for effective local involvement in developing a Yampa River

Endangered Fish Recovery and Water Management Plan.

The BLM is also involved in a partnership that concerns the La Garita Creek area of Colorado. This creek, a tributary of the Rio Grande that flows through the San Luis Valley in south-central Colorado, supplies water to the local communities. The BLM has joined with Trout Unlimited, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, the Forest Service, and a local rancher to restore sections of the creek. Working together, the partners have installed stream improvements, planted native vegetation, and changed grazing patterns in the riparian area. These improvements are helping to restore the creek to its proper functioning condition while benefiting tourism, which is on the increase in this scenic area.

The BLM has also teamed up with the U.S. Forest Service in a customer-service-oriented "Trading Post" initiative that involves the BLM's Cañon City and Montrose Districts and the Forest Service's Pike, San Isabel, Rio Grande, and San Juan National Forests. This joint effort is aimed at meeting the needs of each agency's customers through more efficient and effective ways of doing business. In some areas, the two agencies share office space, which has achieved significant savings to taxpayers by reducing overhead. The BLM and the Forest Service have also streamlined customer service by providing a single contact for local natural resource issues. By working together, the agencies are overcoming administrative barriers that impede a "big picture" approach to public land management.

Colorado Totals

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

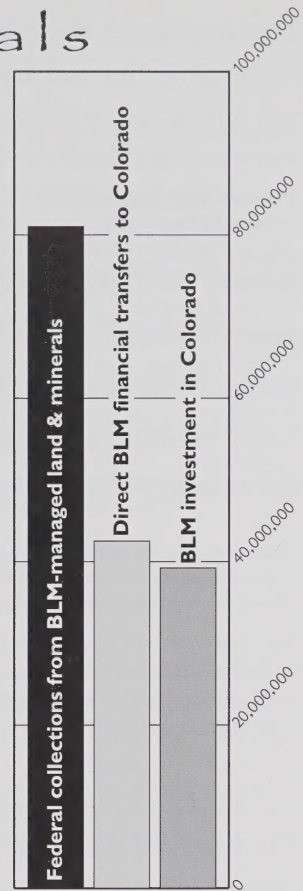
Grazing Fees	.....\$665,000
Recreation & Use Fees	.....\$227,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	.....\$252,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	.....\$519,000
Sale of Land and Materials	.....\$584,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	.....\$811,000
Timber Receipts	.....\$235,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	.....\$77,971,000
Total	.....\$81,263,000

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Colorado

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	.....\$7,818,000
Grazing Fees	.....\$101,000
Proceeds of Sales	.....\$23,000
Timber Receipts	.....\$10,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	.....\$34,651,000
Total	.....\$42,602,000

BLM Investment in Colorado

Management of Lands and Resources	.....\$29,819,000
Land Acquisition	.....\$378,000
Range Improvements	.....\$385,000
Construction & Access	.....\$214,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	.....\$1,947,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	.....\$6,490,000
Total	.....\$39,233,000



Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	1,673 permits and leases, 681,569 AUMS
Timber Production	4.4 million board feet produced
Oil and Gas Leasing	49 new holes started, 1,397,557 acres in producing status
Coal Production	31 producing leases, 17.68 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	210 permits issued, 579,720 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	26,970 acres under lease, 56,600 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	280 notices reviewed, 4 plans of operation reviewed,
Rights-of-Way	214 processed, 224 granted, 438 total workload

Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 5,247,000

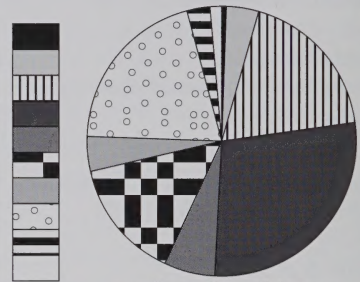
Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants ²	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	108,000	41,000
Camping	528,000	1,313,000
Driving for Pleasure	2,458,000	692,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	3,807,000	1,409,000
Fishing & Hunting	834,000	748,000
Other	1,955,000	321,000
Picnicking	555,000	65,000
Trail Activities	2,720,000	1,183,000
Water Sports	396,000	122,000
Winter Sports	160,000	55,000
Total ³		5,948,000

² The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

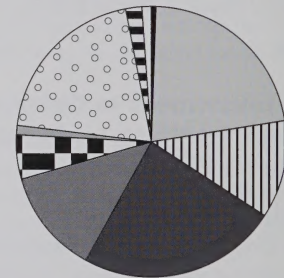
³ Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips on BLM-managed lands FY96:\$100,531,000

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting) on BLM-managed lands FY96:\$49,003,000



number of participants



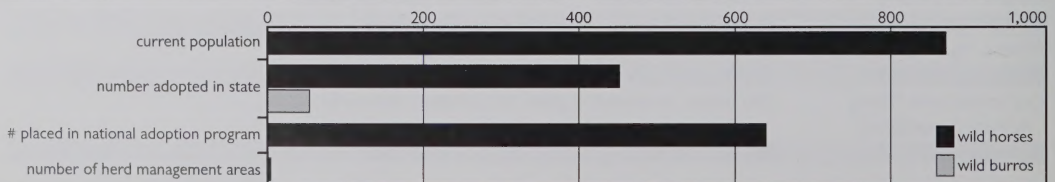
visitor days

Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Resources (FY96 data)	47,396 acres inventoried (1,521 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas	52,320 acres
Wilderness Study Areas	49 areas (720,227 acres)
National Scenic Trails	6 miles
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	68 areas (622,574 acres)

BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	871	452	640	4
Wild Burros	0	54		



Guide to Table Data

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 1996, which runs from October 1, 1995 to September 30, 1996.

The totals for some of the tables in this document may not add because of rounding.

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals: This section identifies fiscal year 1996 collections from BLM-managed lands and minerals.

Grazing Fees: This category identifies grazing receipt collections authorized under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Recreation and Use Fees: These fees are collected under the authority of the Land and Water Conservation Act as amended. They include entrance fees to National Conservation Areas; recreation use fees for campgrounds and specialized outdoor recreation sites, facilities, equipment, and services; special recreation permit fees; and Golden Eagle and Golden Age passport sales. The BLM retains up to 15% of these revenues to offset the cost of collecting the fees. The remainder is available in the following year to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, and the appropriated amount is distributed back to the sites from which they were collected.

FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent: The BLM collects these fees in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for rights-of-way (excluding oil and gas rights-of-way) across public lands. These are for such uses as roads, pipelines (excluding oil and gas pipelines), transmission lines, and communications sites.

Miscellaneous Receipts: These fees result primarily from filing fees for applications, for noncompetitive oil and gas leases, and from rent of land. This category also includes collections from fines, penalties, forfeited money, property, cost recoverables, as well as interest charged by BLM.

Sales of Land and Materials: This category includes receipts from the sale of public land and materials, including sales of vegetative (e.g., Christmas trees, posts, poles, fuel wood, floral products, pine nuts, mushrooms, medicinal products, etc.) and mineral materials.

National Grasslands: This category includes grazing, oil and gas rents, bonuses, royalties, and other receipts derived from activities on National Grasslands.

Mining Claim Holding Fees: These are annual maintenance fees approved by Congress in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The BLM uses these collections to administer the mining claim holding fee program. Collections that exceed BLM's budget authority go to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The BLM retains all collections that do not exceed its budget authority.

Timber Receipts: These are funds generated from timber harvested on public domain forest land.

O & C Grant Fund and CBWR Grant Fund: In Oregon, receipts are also generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses: This figure reflects mineral receipts from all Federal leases, regardless of surface ownership or management. Revenues are from all Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. This figure includes revenues from oil and gas rights-of-way collected under the Mineral Leasing Act. It also includes receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands, including National Grasslands. MMS collects receipts and makes disbursements.

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States: This section identifies fiscal year 1996 payments made to the states from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): Congress appropriates PILT payments annually, and BLM administers disbursement to individual counties. These figures reflect the total PILT for all Federal land in the state. The PILT payments are determined according to a formula that includes population, the amount of Federal land within the county, and offsets for certain Federal payments to the county such as grazing and oil and gas fees.

Grazing Fees: These funds are the portion of the grazing receipts shared directly with the state. BLM payments to the states are either 12.5% or 50%, depending on the statutory authority. Payments identified in this category include the local share of receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Proceeds of Sales: This is the portion of receipts from the sale of public land and materials that is shared with the states.

National Grasslands: This figure reflects the payment made directly to the state from revenues derived from National Grasslands. These figures include allocation of mineral receipts, which are collected by MMS but transferred to BLM for disbursement. These figures reflect payments made in calendar year 1996 for receipts collected in calendar year 1995.

Timber Receipts: This figure reflects the portion of receipts from public domain timber harvest collected by the Federal government and shared with the state.

O & C Grant Lands and CBWR Grant Lands: In Oregon, receipts are also generated from timber harvest-

ed on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon. Counties in western Oregon are guaranteed "special payments" by the Federal government that are based on an annually decreasing percentage of a 5-year average of timber receipts from the O&C and CBWR lands. For each year from 1999 to 2003, payments to these counties will be the greater of either the "special payment" or 50% of total receipts.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses: These figures reflect the net disbursement to the state of mineral receipts from Federal leases, including those on BLM-managed land. MMS collects receipts and makes disbursements. Payments are from revenues derived from Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. These figures do not reflect disbursements from leases on acquired lands, including National Grasslands, which are included above under "National Grasslands."

BLM Investment in the State: These figures represent FY96 funds appropriated by Congress for BLM-managed programs in each state. They do not include the MMS program costs for collection of mineral revenues. These figures identify appropriated funds, unless otherwise indicated, and are direct dollars (they do not include surcharges).

Management of Lands and Resources: MLR appropriations fund a variety of programs, including mineral leasing programs, initiatives to protect wild horses and burros, and recreational activities, as well as programs to improve land, soil, and water quality.

Land Acquisition: These funds are used to acquire land and to administer exchanges in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Range Improvements: The Range Improvement Fund is funded by the Federal share of grazing receipts, plus the Federal share of mineral receipts from leasing on acquired lands. Funds are used for the construction, purchase and development of range improvements.

Construction & Access: These appropriations fund a variety of programs, including the construction of recreation facilities, roads, and trails.

Management of O&C Lands: O&C appropriations fund a variety of programs within the O&C counties in western Oregon, including construction and acquisition, facilities maintenance, resources management, information and data systems, as well as the Jobs-In-The-Woods Program under the Northwest Forest Plan.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund: This figure reflects BLM's portion of the Departmental fund that is congressionally appropriated for high-priority hazardous materials sites.

Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness/Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation: "Fire Use and Emergency

Preparedness" show appropriated funds. "Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation" shows actual expenditures (these do not include the leave surcharge). Only a portion of BLM funding for fire programs is identified here; BLM provides further funding through allocations to other Department of the Interior agencies and to the Secretarial fund. Additionally, BLM funds fire program activities through appropriations to the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho and the National Training Center in Phoenix, Arizona.

Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping: BLM-managed lands offer a variety of recreational activities, including those provided by Wilderness Areas, National Conservation Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Back Country Byways. The information source for the data in this table is the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database, Report #22, December 5, 1996. The RMIS is a PC-based database for compiling and monitoring key recreational management data for the BLM.

Number of Participants: This estimate is the number of people that participate in the listed activity. Recreational data is derived from a number of different sources, including traffic counters, trail registers, visitor surveys, state reports, and highway census counts. Using this system of counting, a visitor that both camps and hunts would be counted as two participants. The information in this table comes from recreation activities not requiring a permit.

Visitor Days: One visitor day equals 12 visitor hours.

Estimated Expenditures (Excluding Hunting) on BLM-Managed Lands: All figures are taken from the 1991 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. This figure has been updated from the 1991 figures by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for 1996 (151.4).

Estimated Net Economic Value of Selected Hunting Trips on BLM-Managed Lands: This figure is an estimate of the net value of hunting trips (deer, elk, waterfowl, small game, and other game) on public lands for fiscal year 1996. The source of this information is the 1991 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996:

Grazing Permits and Leases: A grazing permit is an authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act). A grazing lease is an authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside of the grazing district during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

AUM (animal unit month) is a standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of 1 month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges that represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

Timber Production: Standing trees, downed trees, or logs that are capable of being measured in board feet.

Oil and Gas Leasing: The BLM leases oil and gas rights to explore for and produce oil and gas resources from Federal lands or mineral rights owned by the Federal government. Federal oil and gas leases may be obtained and held by any adult citizen of the United States. These leases are available after being cleared through the land use process, initially by a competitive process, and then available noncompetitively if they fail to receive a competitive bid.

Coal Production: This is based on tons of coal sold and royalties paid in fiscal year 1996.

Mineral Materials (Salables): These are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law, but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonenergy Leasables: These are all solid minerals other than coal and oil shale that are primarily subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946. Production in tons is based on the mineral products or ore on which Federal royalties are paid. Most of the production is based on processed mining products sold, and not on the production of ore necessary to produce marketable mineral products.

Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables): Exploration refers to exploring for minerals (locatable/hardrock) by way of drilling, trenching, etc. Mining refers to the extraction and processing of minerals. Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are regulated under 43 CFR 3809, which provides for three levels of activity. The first, casual use, requires no contact with the BLM. The second, a notice, is filed for activities that disturb less than 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Notices do not require BLM approval and are ministerial in form. The third, a plan of operations, is filed with the BLM for activities that exceed 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Plans of operations require BLM approval and are subject to NEPA.

Rights-of-Way: This refers to public land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant. A right-of-way grant is an instrument issued authorizing the use of a right-of-way over, upon, under, or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project. The rights-of-way processed are the applications assigned, denied, withdrawn, renewed, relinquished, terminated, and canceled. The rights-of-way granted are the number of new grants or amended grants

completed. The rights-of-way total workload is the total number of cases processed and granted.

Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship:

Cultural Properties: These are definite locations of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. The term includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and may include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups. The information here is fiscal year 1996 data only.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Congress enacted the Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) Act in 1968 to balance the need to retain certain selected rivers in their natural free-flowing condition and to develop some of the nation's rivers for hydropower purposes. Since passage of the Act, more than 10,000 miles of America's rivers have been congressionally designated as components of the National WSR System. The BLM administers more than 32 WSRs - approximately 20% of all rivers in the system.

Wilderness Areas: Areas of undeveloped Federal land retaining their primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural conditions. They: (1) generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, and human imprints are substantially unnoticeable; (2) have outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) have at least 5,000 acres of land or are of sufficient size as to make practicable their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. Wilderness areas are congressionally designated.

Wilderness Study Areas: WSAs are public lands that have been inventoried by the BLM, under the authority of Section 603 or Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and found to possess the required wilderness characteristics as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

National Conservation Areas: Areas of public land that are congressionally designated for conservation, enhancement, and management of their resources for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of present and future generations. Areas with this designation hold special natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archeological, paleontological, historical, educational, and/or scientific values.

National Scenic Areas: Areas of public land that are congressionally designated to provide for the conservation and protection of certain scenic, recreational, and/or pastoral values and to provide for the enhancement of those values.

National Recreation Areas: Areas of public land that are congressionally designated in order to assure the conservation and protection of certain natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the recreational values associated with these resources.

National Historic Trails: Trails on federally managed lands that meet the criteria established by the National Trails System Act. The trails are congressionally designated and follow as closely as possible and practical to the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. The purpose of this designation is to identify and protect historic routes and their historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment.

National Scenic Trails: These are congressionally designated trails on federally managed lands that provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass. National Scenic Trails may be located so as to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the nation.

National Outstanding Natural Areas: These are areas of public land that are either congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics. This designation provides for the protection, management, and enhancement of the natural, educational, or scientific values associated with these resources.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern: ACECs are administratively designated areas where special management is needed: (1) to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas, or (2) to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

Research Natural Areas: These areas contain natural resource values of scientific interest and are managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program:

Wild Horses and Burros: These are unbranded and unclaimed horses or burros using public lands in the Western United States as all or part of their habitat. These animals are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971. Wild horses and burros are descendants of animals turned loose by, or escaped from, ranchers, prospectors, Indian Tribes, and the U.S. Cavalry from the late 1800's through the Great Depression of the 1930's, and in some areas even more recently.

Adopted Wild Horse or Burro: This is a wild horse or burro under the care of a qualified individual who agrees to the terms and conditions specified in a Private Maintenance and Care Agreement (contract) with the U.S. government to provide humane care for excess animals.

Herd Management Areas: This is an area identified in a land use plan for the long-term management of a wild horse or burro herd.

Comment Card

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004-0172

Expires: April 30, 1998

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) prepares reports to share various types of information; some are in compliance with Federal requirements, while others are updates on BLM activities. Your response to this report will help us better prepare future publications. Your response is strictly voluntary. This

comment card is a preaddressed self-mailer: fold as indicated on the reverse side. The BLM would like you to know that you do not have to respond to this, or any other, Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number; see upper-right corner of this page.

Report Title: <u>BLM FY 1996 Public Rewards From Public Lands</u>	<Needs Major <Improvement							Excellent>
1. The information in this report was very useful.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
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3. The report was timely.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
4. How would you rate your overall satisfaction with this report?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

5. What changes would you like to see? (circle all that apply)
- a. Less Information b. More Information c. More Plain English d. More Graphics
e. Other, please explain _____
6. What portion of the report was most useful to you? (circle all that apply)
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g. Use Authorization/Permitted or Commercial User h. Federal Employee
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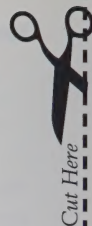
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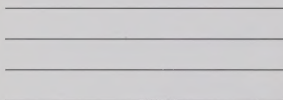


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Cover Photo: Hoodoos near the Paria River at the Grand Staircase—Escalante National Monument,
Escalante, Utah.

Photo By: Ray Mathis

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